## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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## THE NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR. Circulation --- Forty Thousand.

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Ship ONEIDA, Capt. Funck,

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sels should be such that the sending for their friends in Scottanu, this (the only line.)

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1728 fire

DRAFTS ON GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND—Ferous wishing to remit money to their friends in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, can procure drafts of the subscribers for any amount, from any any and anwards, payable on demand, without discount, in

ted States Army, present in the actions of "Palo Alto" and "Resaca de la Palms," on the 5th and 9th days of May, 1846.

General Staff.

Brig. Gen. Z. Taylor, commanding; engaged 5th and 5th of May; since breveted a Major General, and subsequently appointed a full Major General in the army.

Liest. Col. M. M. Payne, 4th artillery, acting inspector general; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since breveted a Colonel, from the 9th of May.

Capt. W. W. S. Bliss, assistant adjutant general; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since appointed assistant adjutant general, with brevet rank of Major, and promoted Captain in his regiment.

First Lieut. J. H. Entou, 3d infantry, aid-de-camp; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since promoted Captain.

Capt. G. G. Waggaman, commissary of subsistence; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

First Lieut. J. E. Blake, topographical engineers; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

First Lieut J. E. Blake, topographical engineers; engaged 8th of May; accidentally killed by the discharge of his own pistol on the morning of the 9th.

Second Lieut. Geo. Meade, lopographical engineer; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Brevet 2d Lieut. T. J. Wood, topographical engineer; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Brevet 2d Lieut. T. J. Wood, topographical engineer; engaged 8th and 9th of May;

Brevet 2d Lieut. T. J. Brereton, ordnance; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Capt. G. H. Crossman, assistant quartermaster; engaged 8th of May; in charge of the train at Palo Alto.

Capt. A. C. Myers, assistant quartermaster; engaged 8th of May; in charge of the train at Palo Alto.

Capt. A. C. Myers, assistant quartermaster; engaged 8th of May; in charge of the train at Palo Alto.

Surgeon J. B. Wright, engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Porter; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Porter; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Assistant Surgeon M. Mills; engaged 8th and 9th of May;
Assistant Surgeon B. M. Byrne; engaged 8th of May;
detached with the wounded to Point Isabel.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Conrad; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
Assistant Surgeon D. C. De Leon; engaged 8th of May;
detached with the wounded to Point Isabel.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Russell; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
Assistant Surgeon J. Simmons; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Madison; engaged 8th of May;
remaining with the train at Palo Alto.

Assistant Surgeon A. W. Kennedy; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

May.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Col. D. E. Twiggs; engaged 5th and 9th of May; since appointed brigadier general in the army.
Capt. C. Ker; engaged on the 8th and 9th of May.
Capt. C. A. May; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since breveted a major from the 8th of May, and a Lieutenant Colonel from the 9th of May.
Capt. N. W. Hunter engaged 8th and 9th of May.
Capt. L. P. Greham; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
First Lieut. R. A. Arnold, brevet captain; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
Lirst Lieut. Z. M. P. Inge; engaged 8th and 9th of May; killed in the oction of he 9th.
First Lieut. W. H. Saunders; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

May. First Lieut. O. F. Winship; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since appointed assistant adjutant general, with brevet rank of captain.

First Lieut. R. P. Campbell; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
Second Lieut. William Steele; engaged 8th and 9th o
May; detached with the wounded in charge of Point Isa
bel; since promoted to 1st Lieut.
Second Lieut. P. W. McDonald; engaged 8th and 9th o
May.
Second Lieut. A. Pleasonton; engaged 8th and 9th o
May. May.
Brevet 2d Lieut. D. B. Sackett; engaged 8th and 9th of

Capt. S. Mackenzie; engaged Sth and St. S. Mackenzie; engaged Sth and 9th of May.

Capt. C. F. Smith; engaged Sth and 9th of May.

Capt. James Duncan; engaged Sth and 9th of May; no minated to the Senate for brevet of major.

Capt. James Duncan; engaged Sth and 9th of May; no since breveted a major from the 8th May, and a lieutenant colonel from the 9th of May.

Lirst Lieut. R. A. Luther; engaged

First Lieut. J. E. D. Standard Sta

May. Lirst Lieut. L. Chase; engaged 8th and 9th of May. Second Lieut. A. A. Gibson, engaged 8th and 9th May; since promoted 1st Lieut. Second Lieut. Wm. Hays, engaged 8th and 9th of Second Light. Whi. Hay.

May.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant J. J. Peck, engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant H. F. Clarke, engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Pth of May.

THIRD RECIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. Childs, engaged 8th and 9th of May, nominated to the Senate for brevet of "Co-

onel.

Brevet Major S. Ringgold, eng. aged 8th of May, wounded in the action of the 8th, died of wounds on the 10th. Captain M. Burke, engaged 8th and 9th of May.

First Lieut. George Taylor, Brevet Captain, engaged 8th and 9th of May.

First Lieut. R. Ridgely, engaged 8th and 9th of May, since appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with brevet rank of Captain, and subsequently breveted a captain, from the 9th of May.

First Lieut. W. H. Shover, engaged 8th and 9th of May.

May.

First Lieut. W. Gilham, engaged 8th and 9th of May.

First Lieut. W.H. Churchili, engaged 8th of May, remaining in command of 18-pound battery at Palo Alto,
since breveted a captain from the 9th May.

First Lieut. G. W. Ayers; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
Second Lieut. S. L. Fremont; engaged 8th and 9th of
May, since promoted First Lieut.
Second Lieut. C. L. Kilburn; engaged 8th and 9th of

9th of May.

Capt. J. B. Scott; engaged 8th and 9th of May; nominated to the Senate for brevet of Major.

Capt. R. C. Smead; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

First Lieut. J. C. Pemberton; engaged 8th and 9th of lay. Second Lieut. S. S. Fahnestock; engaged 8th and 9th Second Lieut. S. S. Falmest, Adjutant Artillery Battal-ion; engaged 8th and 9th of May. Second Lieut. C. Benjamin; engaged 8th and 9th of

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Capt. L. N. Morris; engaged 8th and 9th of May; nominated to the Senate for the brevet of Major.
Capt. H. Bainbridge; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
Capt. P. N. Barbour; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
Capt. P. N. Barbour; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since breveted a Major from the 9th of May
First Lieut. W. S. Henry; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since promoted Captain.
First Lieut. L. S. Craig; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since promoted Captain.
First Lieut. J. M. Smith; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
First Lieut. J. M. Smith; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
First Lieut. W. H. Gordon; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

May.
First Lieut. D. T. Chandler; engaged 5th and 9th of May.
First Lieut. S. D. Dobbins; engaged Sth and 9th of May; slightly wounded in the action of the 9th.
First Lieut. B. R. Johnson; engaged Sth and 9th of

First Lieut. W. B. Johns; engaged of the and 9th of May.
First Lieut. W. B. Johns; engaged of the and 9th of May.
Second Lieut. D. S. Irwin, Brevet 1st Lieut. and Adj't.;
engaged 8th and 9th of May; since promoted 1st Lieut.
Second Lieut. Thos. Jordan.engaged 8th and 9th of May;
since promoted 1st Lieut.
Second Lieut. D. C. Buell; engaged 8th and 9th of May;
since promoted 1st Lieut.
Second Lieut. J. B. Richardson; engaged 8th and 9th of May;

Captain John Page; engaged 8th of May; wounded in the action of the 5th; died of wounds July 12th.
Captain W. M. Graham, Brevet Major; engaged 8th and 9th May.
Captain F. Morrison; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
Captain G. A McCall; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with brevet rank of Major, and subsequently breveted a Major from the 9th of May.
Captain G. Morris, engaged 8th and 9th of May.
Captain R. C. Buchanan; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since breveted a Major from the 9th of May.
Captain C. H. Laron from the 9th of May.
Captain C. H. Laron from the 9th of May.
First Lieutenant B. Alvord; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
First Lieute. C. Haskins, Adjutant; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

of May.

Second Lieutenant W. S. Grant; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Brevet Second Lieutenant J. S. Woods; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since breveted a First Lieutenant from the 9th of May; since breveted a First Lieutenant from the 9th of May.

Brevet Second Lieutenant A. Hays; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Brevet Second Lieutenant J. A. Richey; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Brevet Second Lieutenant P. A. Farrelly; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Lieut. Colonel J. S. McIntosh; engaged 8th and 9th of May; wounded in the action of the 9th; since breveted a Colonel from the 9th of May.

Major T. Staniford; engaged 8th and 9th of May; nominated to the Senate for brevet of Lieut. Colonel; promoted Lieut. Colonel 9th Infantry.

Captain M. Scott; engaged 8th and 9th of May; nominated to the Senate for brevet of Major; promoted Major of 5th Infantry.

Captain M. E. Merrill; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Captain A. S. Hooe; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Captain A. S. Hooe; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

Captain M. S. May:

Captain W. Chapman; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

First Lieut. R. B. Marcy; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

First Lieut. R. B. Marcy; engaged 8th and 9th of May;

Since promoted captain.

First Lieut. D. Ruggles; engaged 8th and 9th of May since promoted captain.
First Lieut. C. L. Stevenson; engaged 8th and 9th of

First Lieut. S. H. Fowler; engaged 8th and 9th of May;
First Lieut. S. H. Fowler; engaged 8th and 9th of May;
wounded in the action of the 9th.
Second Lieut S. Norvell; engaged 8th and 9th of May;
since promoted 1st Lieut.
Second Lieut J. C. Robinson; engaged 8th and 9th of
May; since promoted 1st Lieut.
Second Lieut. M. Rosecrants; engaged 8th and 9th of

Brevet Liout. Colonel W. G. Belknap; engage 9th of May; since breveted a Colonel from th May.

day.
Capt. W. R. Montgomery; engaged 8th and 9th of May

Capt. W. R. Montgomery: engaged 8th and 9th of May; wounded in the action of the 9th; nominated to the Scnate for brevet of Major.

Captain H. McKavett; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
Capt. J. V. Bomford; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
First Lieut. J. V. D. Reeve; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since promoted Captain.
First Lieut. C. R. Gates; engaged 8th and 9th of May; wounded in the action of the 9th; nominated to the Scnate for brevet of Captain; promoted Captain of 8th Infantry.
First Lieut. G. Lincoln; engaged 8th and 9th of May; since appointed Assistant Adjutant General with brevet rank of Captain, and nominated to the Senate for brevet of Captain
First Lieut. A. L. Sheppard; engaged 8th and 9th of May.

First Lieut. A. L. Sheppard; engaged out and Shay,
May,
First Lieut. J. Selden; engaged 8th and 9th of May;
wounded in the action of the 9th.
First Lieut. A. T. Lee; engaged 8th and 9th of May.
First Lieut. R. P. Maclay; engaged 8th and 9th of May;
wounded in the action of the 9th.
First Lieut. J. G. Burbank; engaged 8th and 9th of
May; wounded in the action of the 9th.
Second Lieut. J. Beardsley; engaged 8th and 9th of
May; since promoted First Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. C. F. Morris; engaged 8th and 9th of
May; wounded in the action of the 9th; since promoted
First Lieutenant. Second Lieut.

May; wounded in the action of the vur; smeet.

First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. J. D. Clark, Adjutant: engaged 8th and 9th of May; since promoted First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. C. D. Jordan; engaged 8th and 9th of Second Lieut. C. D. Jordan; engaged 8th and 9th of May; wounded in the action of the 9th; nominated to the

Brevet Second Lieutenant C. G. Merchant; engaged a and 9th of May. Brevet Second Lieut. G. Wainwright; engaged 8th d 9th of May. Brevet 2d Lieut. J. G. S. Snelling; engaged 8th and 9th of May. Brevet 2d Lieut. T. J. Montgomery; engaged 8th and

Brown, from the 3d to the 9th of May, 1846.

Capt. J. K. F. Mansfield, Engineers; since breveted

Major from the 9th of May.

Assistant Surgeon, L. C. McPhail.

Assistant Surgeon H. E. Cruttenden.

Assistant Surgeon G. M. Prevost.

Capt. A. Lowd; nominated to the Senate for brevet of

Najor.
First Lieut A. Elzey.
Second Lieut A. B. Lansing.
THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY
First Lieut B. Bragg; nominated to the Se vet of Captain.
First Lieut. G. H. Thomas.
Second Lieut. J. F. Reynolds

Brevet 2d Lieut. J. P. Johnstone.

Brevet 2d Lieut. J. P. Johnstone.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major J. Brown; wounded on the 6th; died of wound n the 6th. Captain E. S. Hawkins; since breveted a Major from the 9th of May.

Captain E. S. Hawkins; since breveted a Sia, the 9th of May.
Captain F. Lee.
Captain D. S. Miles; nominated to the Senate vet of Major.
Captain W. Seawall, brevet major.
Captain G. J. Rains, brevet major.
Captain T. H. Holmes.
Captain R. H. Ross.
Captain R. H. Ross.
Captain R. C. Gatlin.
Captain R. C. Gatlin.
Cartain G. R. Paul.
First Lieut. F. Britton.

Naval Intelligence.

[From the Boston Post, August 29 [
The U.S. ship independence did not sail yesterday, is consequence of the wind being east. Forhaps the day night have had some influence in her remaining, for sheal the steamer R. B. Forbes engaged, and could have een towed to sea. Sailors from Noah to the present diske commencing a voyage on that unlucky day, Friday balucky it certainly would have been in this instance or the Independence, had she gone to sea, for at nigh a dense fog set in, and she would have been box nig about in the bay like a blind man in a dangerou road.

The Daily Warder of Nantucket states that since the great fire in this place more than sixty stores and shops that the re-erected; that mechanics are reaping a rich harvest; and that every where life and activity prevail.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1846. Sra:-By giving the following a place in your valuable paper, you will much oblige a subscri-

valuable paper, you will much oblige a subscriber:—

Extract from a letter from our very worthy consul F. M. Dimond, lacely at Vera Cruz, to a friend in New York:—

"What do you think of the new olive branch just sent to Mexico? I hope there will be wisdom enough found in the councils of that selfabused government to receive it in the same kind spirit with which it has been sent, but I fear it will be rejected; if so, depend upon it, the war will be carried into Africa. I hope for the sake of humanity and the cause of freedom on this side of the waters, Mexico will agree to receive a minister, and if the door of reconciliation is again opened, (notwithstanding what has been said by some of the New York papers,) I trust the Hon. John Slidell will assume his mission. I have had an opportunity, and surely a good one, to know how that gentleman was received, how esteemed while in Mexico, and with reluctance they saw him leave the city of Mexico, and at last embark from Vera Cruz. Such being my opinion of Mr. Slidell, I cannot but hope he will be the man to settle all the pending difficulties, for I feel confident whatever he does will be for the honor and happiness of both nations. His situation in life is such, that he can act out his true character, an independent man. I have not had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Slidell since my return from Vera Cruz, consequently know nothing of his views on the subject of the mission."

By giving publicity to the above, although without the knowledge of Mr. Dimond, (but as I have passed several years in Mexico and at the time of Mr. Slidell's visit was there, I think they are correct sentiments to be made public, and prefer your valuable paper for this purpose,) yeu will oblige,

Yours, A Subschere.

Mexican Privateers.

[From the New Orleans Delta, August 21.]
We see it stated in La Patria of yesterday, that Don Francisco Arrangoiz, Mexican consul at Havana, has written to the acting consul of this city, ordering letters of marque to be issued here. We have since learned through a person late from Havana, that by the packet ship which was to leave for New York on the same day that the P. Soule left for this port, similar orders from the Mexican government had been forwarded to Don Juan de la Granja, Consul General in New York. Our contemporary says he hopes that the government of Loucisians will be on the qui vive in order to prevent the arming of privateers here. Of this we think there need be but little spprehensions. There are two powerful causes to prevent it. The first is, that we believe there is not an American citizen in New Orleans would be found so recreant to his duty to his country as to countemance, aid or assist in such an enterprize; and the next is, all knowing the likelihood of being arrested, and if arrested, the terrible penalty of the crime, that none will have the temerity to embark in the undertaking. When we hear of the capture of any one of the most unprotected merchant vessels in the Gulf, we will begin to believe there are privateers affoat, not before.

unprotected merchant vessels in the Gulf, we will begin to believe there are privateers afloat, not before.

Fresh Opinions from Canada on the Mexican War.

[From the Montreal Herald, Aug. 25 ]

The United States papers, received yesterday, contain little of interest, beyond the accounts, which we give below, of the state of affairs in Mexico. What with invasion from without, and discontent and threatened civil war within, the Dons would appear to have their hands pretty full. Mexico affords a striking example of the folly of attempting to apply the principles of self-government to a country in which the great mass of the population is steeped in ignorance and superstition. Great and manifold as are the evils confessedly attendant upon the exercise of arbitrary and irresponsible power, they are immeasurably less destructive to the social happiness and prosperity of a country, than those arising from the practical absence of all government, when each individual or faction do that which appeareth good in his, or their eyes, without any reference to the general welfare. Ignorance and superstition retain men, women and children in knowledge and nutellect, and, like children, their happiness can only be secured by blind obedience to those whom Providence has placed over them. Freedom of action, and release from parental control, might, with as much safety, be bestowed upon the children of Great Britain and the United States, as a republican, or even a representative form of government upon such people as the Mexicans—they have not the intellect, nor the information, upon which, slone, self-government can be maintained; and the foundation being shifting sands, although the State diffice may, during temporary calms, be built and re-built, it is only that it may be crushed and destroyed by each recurring tempest—revolution follows revolution, faction succeeds faction, and civil war assumes a chronic form, which, although not fatal to the patient, keeps him in a lingering, wretched condition, in which he is only relieve

The ancient rule, the good old plan,
That he should take, who has the power,
And he should keep, who can—
is universally acted upon—civil war—leader against
leader, faction against faction—is the invariable consequence; and until some hero, of the Carlyle stamp, rises
supreme, over the contending combatants, binds them, quence; and until some hero, of the Carlyle stamp, rases supreme, over the contending combatants, binds them, and governs them, peace and tranquility are unknown, saving as the result of exhaustion. That Paredes or Santa Anna are competent to play the part in Mexico which Cromwell did in England, and which Louis Philippe now sustains in France, we greatly doubt; but that Mexico can flourish, or even exist, much longer, as an indepen-dent republic, we cannot believe possible.

sustains in Figure, we greatly doubt; but that Mexico can flourish, or even exist, much longer, as an independent republic, we cannot believe possible.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Aug. 28.

—Mr. Gebhard presented the petition of Olney Briggs for he abolition of religious books and seremonies in the schools and academies; the abolition of Sunday law; to prohibit the passage of laws "predicated upon the dogmas of the Bible," and to declare void any will containing bequests for charitable purposes—laid on the table 74 to 19. Mr. Murphy presented several memorials from Kings county against the election of judges by the people. The president presented a communication from the assistant register in chancery relative to the sale of infants' real estate.—Referred. Also, from the clerk in chancery of the 6th circuit, relative to the funds in the court of chancery.—Table. Mr. Stetson moved to reconsider the vote adopting the second section of the majority report of the judiciary committee. Motions were also made to reconsider the votes adopting the third section of the same report. Mr. Richmond moved to reconsider the vote rejecting his motion to reduce the supreme judicial districts to four in number. Mr. Kirkland moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting his proposition to organize county courts. The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the majority report on the judiciary. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Chatfield to the motion of Mr. Mann, giving the legislature power to increase the number of justices of the supreme court in the judicial district composed of New York city. Lost without a count The question was then upon Mr. Mann's amendment to the section to strike out the limitation relative to the number of justices in the city of New York; it was read, and under the operation of the previous question, rejected, 77 to 29. Mr. Harris moved to amend the section that it should read thus:—

"There shall be four justices of the supreme court in each district, and as many more. not te exc

ut every four years. Pending this amendment, the Convention took a recess.

AFTENDON SESSION.—The proposition of Mr. Bergen, extending the term of the supreme court judges to 16 years, was lost. Mr. Brown proposed so to classify the judges that one should go out every four years instead of every two years. Lost—33 to 44. Mr. Chaffield moved to make the judges ineligible for a second term.—Mr. Stow moved to amend this, so as to give the judges a 12 years' term, and to provide that those serving for the full term, should not be eligible for a second torm. Mr. Chaffield accepted this as his own. The question was divided, the 12 years' term negatived, 37 to 74; and the one term principle also, 21 to 85. Mr. Bascom moved to reduce the time to four years. Lost. Mr. Marvin now moved as a substitute for the entire fourth section, several sections of his plan providing for 16 supreme court judges, four districts, &c. Lost—36 to 63. Mr. Kirkland proposed to substitute his plan of 26 judges, &c. Lost—18 to 45. Mr. Bascom and adopted this morning,) was then agreed to—79 to 33. Adjourned.—Albany Argus.

Hon. Findlay Patterson has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Butler, Indiana, and Clear field; and M. B. Lowry, in the 22d district, comprising Venange and Crauford Counties.

The Political Aspect of England-The Sugar Ques tion-Sir Robert Peel-The Slave Question-The Harvests-The Atlantic Mail Service-Theatricals - The Death of the Millionaire, Sc., Sc., Sc.

Until it was known what course the opposition

would take with respect to the sugar question, the stability of the Russell ministry was very doubtful, its continuance in power was deemed to be very uncertain, and a general want of confidence prevailed which had a sensible effect upon the money market and all the great commercial transactions. This is not to be wondered at, for transactions. This is not to be wondered at, for there is no doubt if the opposition had rallied all its forces, they would have been able to defeat the Ministry, which has no great party to support it. There were some strong reasons, however, for not wishing to defeat them, and therefore it was determined by all the leaders and influential members of the opposition to let them alone until the present parliament expires, for its "seven years," will soon be completed, when there will be a general election for a new parliament. The chief reason was the difficulties in the way of forming a new government, which at the present moment, would have been insurmountable; the next reason was the near approach of a septennial general election, and the enormous expenses of a dissolution now, which would all be thrown away by the natural dissolution of the parliament, in comparatively a short time. So the Russell ministry stands by sufferance, the "caucus" having so decided it—for the secret conclave and deliberations of the heads of parties here, is in fact a caucus. There is this difference: the English caucus meets sub rosa, ostensibly on some other pretence, at a dinner party &c., whereas the Americans do not conceal the fact, both that they act in concert and that they meet without concealment of their purpose, to concert their action. The straightforward, open course of the American plan, appears to me better than the hypocrisy of the English system, and yet the English have indulged themselves in some severe animadversions upon the caucus, as if they were quite innocent of all party management.

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Apropos of hypocrisy. Where can there be greater than that which this sugar question exhibits? While England is notoriously flooded with merchandise and raw material, raised by the labor of slaves; while she imports immense quantities of slave grown sugar for the refineries, which is afterwards exported, when refined, the chief, indeed the only argument in the question was, that it would be an encouragement to slavery to admit slave-grown sugar at the same duty as free labor sugar. It is well, however, that the opposition have determined not to go into agitation upon the slavery question, and therefore, Lord J. Russell's scale of equalization will go into operation without further opposition, except a few random broadsides, for appearance sake, as the bill progresses. The question was virtually settled on Wednesday last, (July 29,) by a majority of one hundred and thirty in favor of the ministry. Lord Brougham the day before, on the occasion of presenting a petition from the famous and now aged Clarkson, President of the Anti-Slavery Society, took the opportunity of making a long flaming speech against slavery and the slave trade, by way of argument for a special protecting duty upon sugar grown in the English West India Islands. He was followed by Lord Lansdowne, the ministerial leader in the House of Lords, who, in the course of his speech took the opportunity of showing the bad feeling os the new Ministry towards America, by a violent fling against all the Southern States of the Union. As minister of one nation in relation with another and friendly nation, he did not evince much tact by retailing such old and vulgar abuse.

nation in relation with another and friendly nation, he did not evince much tact by retailing such old and vulgar abuse.

In the House of Commons next night, the debate was opened by Lord G. Bentinck on the opposition side; but the most curious speech on the occasion was that of the ex-Premier, Sir Robert Peel, who came to the aid of the ministry, declared his opinion that the measure would promote and increase slavery in Cuba and the Brazils; that it was not such a measure he would have brought forward had he been in power, and, after all, that he would support the measure tor the sake of keeping Lord J. Russell in power, and because of the difficulty or impossibility of forming a new government.

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For these three different phases assumed by Sir Robert, the Times, in a witty article, says that Sir Robert is "like Cerberus, he is three gentlemen at once;" "he has a face for all." He throws a sop to the protectionists, by saying he would not have proposed this measure; he conciliates the "pious" and abolitionist party by denouncing slavery; and he comes to the aid of Lord J. Russell by voting for the measure.

sell by voting for the measure.

After all, the measure is safe; the agitation of the slavery question is abandoned, and the Ministry is safe. Had it been, however, the beginning instead of the fag end of the seven years' partiament, the Russell ministry would not have stood many days. The "Evangelical" party rules terribly in England, which may be called the party of the Scrabes and Pharisees; and had the question of slavery been carnestly agitated, there is scarcely a doubt to be entertained of their ulimate success.

Methinks you will naturally enough put the question, why should a powerful opposition, sure of success against an heterogeneous, mixed and iceble ministry, so easily throw aside all its advantages, give up an agitation which would have effected their object, and suffer their opponents to stand, when they might easily have driven them from their post! The answer is plainly this. The protectionists, or country party as they are called, were placed in a singular dilemma. They hate the present mongrel whig ministry—but they hate Sir Robert Peel would come in again. But they have just now turned out this self same Peel; and shall they turn round and by defeating the ministry, help to bring him in again? This was indeed a dilemma! What was to be done? Precisely what they have done, vix: make a sham attack and opposition, and then retreat without intending to put to route the enemy. This is the whole secret of the continuace of the Russell ministry in power. The afair is interesting and curious as connected with the history of political party; it is also not unimportant in an American view of the matter, because our relations with England are so powerfully affected by the action of parties and the revolutions of ministries in England. In America the people rule, and the predominant popular feeling and sentiment is that which guides the policy of the country. But in England. In America the people rule, and their particular sentiments are poffucally and diplomatically of more importance in the considerat

thing for all parties, on both sides of the ocean, if the Great Western Steam Company should aban-don the enterprise; there is, however some ap-prehension of it. The object of the enquiry is to ascertain the secretcauses why the Great Western has been excluded from a share of the patronage for which it bid, and which it so well deserved, while the contract was given to one who never for which it bid, and which it so well deserved, while the contract was given to one who never bid at all, and to endeavor to save the company from breaking up, by extending a share of the government patronage to it. The committee will be raised without epposition, on which underderstanding, Mr. Miles withdrew his motion, and it is probable something will be done to equalise the patronage in the shape of a new contract with them, independent of, and along side that with Cunard.

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While on this subject, it may be worth the while, as a matter of curiosity, to relate a curious fact which goes to prove the singular ignorance upon matters connected with America, which prevails here in the highest circles and among the best informed. Would any one believe it? Sir Robert Peel did not know that the steam packets sailed from Boston to Hahfax, and from thence to Liverpool; but he thought they sailed direct from New York to Liverpool. This came out on the occasion of a deputation from the merchants of Bristol, who had an interview with him in relation to the Great Western, the day before he gave up the office as Prime Minister. On that occasion he expressed his astonishment and declared he had always thought that the Cunard steamers sailed direct between New York and Liverpool.—Cunard, however, has succeeded in getting the new contract for the fortnightly packets; the deputation came too late. The Great Western has reduced passage and freight one-quarter what it was before by steam; it cannot stand against a competition which has all expenses paid, for its receipts immediately fell off fifty per cent by the government opposition, and if it should at last be driven off the line, the public would suffer by being at the mercy of a monopolist. It is to be hoped the United States government will move in this matter.

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driven off the line, the public would suffer by being at the mercy of a monopolist. It is to be hoped the United States government will move in this matter.

The submarine magnetic telegraph has attained such perfection, and the difficulties against its extension have been so successfully overcome by the improvements practised, that it may not be improbable that in the course of tea or twelve years an American merchant at New York will be able to communicate with his agent in London in the morning, and receive a reply in the evening before sitting down to supper. The Napoleon of the Press has been here strring them up a bit, so that now you need not wonder at such a vast prospect opening before you.

The theatres are rather dull at this moment; the wealthy of all classes, who can leave London, are hastening into the country. An alarm has spread among them that the cholera has broken out. Though this is denied by the papers, it is believed there is some truth in it. Great anxiety, almost approaching to a panic, begin to be felt.

Ranelah, a place of fêtes and musical entertainments, so furmous in the old novels, and which was the rage of all the hast ton some sixty or a hundred years ago, has been again revived in London, at the Cremona Gardens: an orchestra erected in the open air, well filled with the best singers and musicians, regales the opulent and fashionable company with the newest and most delightful pieces, executed in fine style. The plan has succeeded hitherto admirably, and the gardens have become a fashionable resort for the kighest nobility. General Tom Thumb is making a successful tour of exhibitions in the country. Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, after a most successful season in London, is about to leave to enter upon an engagement at Paris. She plays for the last time to-morrow at St. James's Theatre, at the benefit of Erns di Grisi. Taglioni still continnes to attract at the Opera House. Many who have never seen her, seek the opportunity of doing so now, as ma very short time she will retire forever f

were dressed up in old clothes.

MONDAY NIGHT, August 3.

Cerito, Lucille Grahn, St. Leon, and Taglioni, all appear together in a new ballet called "The Judgment of Paris," and electrify the fashionable crowds by their wonderful and delicious dancing in "pas de déesses."

The Ethiopian Serenaders, after a campaign of great success, leave here in a day or two. Maddox's new piece "The Sleeping Beauty," still continues to have a run. Mdme. Celeste is playing at the Adelphi, while the Opera, or "Her Majesty's Theatre," is graced with such talents as those of Fornasari, Botelli, Corelli, Bellini, Grisi, and Taglioni.

ing at the Adelpin, while the Opera, or "Her Majesty's Theatre," is graced with such talents as those of Fornasari, Botelli, Corelli, Bellini, Grisi, and Taglioni.

Another madman, or "tête montêe," has shot at King Phillip, and again has his life been preserved, one may say miraculously. The particulars you will find in the papers.

The modern Aladdin of the wonderful lamp, the wealthy Indian, Baboo Dwarknauth Tagore, whose immense riches even the tongue of fame could hardly exaggerate, died in Albermarle street, London, on Saturday, in the midst of a terrific storm of thunder, hail and lightning. Such a tempest has seldom been experienced in this country; whole streets were flooded in a few minutes; glass all over the city was smashed to pieces by large hail stones; the water in Bond street rose to nearly five feet high in the lower floors; in Holborn, three houses undermined by it fell down last night—no lives were lost. Glass and putty are in extensive demand to-day throughout this immense Babel of brick. In such a storm the soul of the great rich Indian departed. He was only 51, which is quite young in this climate. The Monkeys at the Menagarie covered their eyes with their hands to hide the terrific lightning, and the monstrous Lionness of the Zoological Gardens broght forth her whelp prematurely from the fright amd howlings and loud roarings, which made the stout-hearted tremble. The tempest was confined to the metropolis. On the same day there were three acknowledged cases of Asiatio Cholera at Cambridge—which proved fatal in six hours from the first attack. If it really breaks out in London it will not be owing to want of cleanliness. In the most thronged streets, they are so slean that on a dry day ladies might sit down in the middle of them and eat a pic nic without soiling their clothes. It is truly astonishing what order and cleanliness reigns in all the innumerable ramifying arteries and minute capillary veins of this huge metropolis. To see New York streets—and then London! I hat is indeed a cont

That is indeed a contrast! It must be seen to be believed.

Jerome Bonaparte, (quondam) of Baltimore, the name of whose legitimate son may be seen on a large brass plate in one of the second rate genteel streets of Baltimore, is now the last remaining child of Madame Mere, and brother of Napoleon, in the land of the living. Louis (called in Holland the Belevolent, where he was once King) died at Leghorn on the 25th ultimo.

In the absence of all political excitement, the sugar question being now at least defunct, the public mind is now directed chiefly to the following topics: the late military flogging; the condition of the agricultural laborers, especially in Dorsetshire, and the working of the new poor laws. The first has created a general outcry of horror; the second proves that the English agricultural population is worse off than the negroes in America; the third (in the Andover Union enquiry) shows that tyranny and oppression pursue the poor after a lapse of suffering when they retire to the poor house.

" Hail Columbia, happy land."